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Seymour and Blair Nominated. When the Montana took her departure

om this port, on her last voyage to Hono-

ulu, she carried out word that the National

Democratic Convention had met in New

York, and effected a temporary organization,

but very little news beyond that. The two

thirds rule was adopted by the Convention

as being, of course, the most Democrafic plan,

States, on the 22d ballot. Pendleton, Han-

cock, Hendricks, Field and Johnson were

Democracy will be, as far as possible, to pre-

brought to light. They can not, however,

York, he opposed the draft, and would, in a

very short time, have taken that State out of

the Union, or plunged it into bloodshed and

anarchy, if the Government had not taught

him an admonitory lesson in the shape of

40,000 troops, quartered within calling dis-

tance in that State, under charge of Gen.

Ben. Butler. Neither can he wipe out the

damning record of his speech to the mob in

the city of New York, which had fired the

Between Stools.

cessions from that quarter, it is difficult to

see how he can be elected. The Republicans

Conservative" Soldiers' and Sailors! Con-

Some fanny things occur in this world,

vention

and among the funniest, was a "Conserva-

as a kind of tender to the National Demo-

cratic Convention in New York, while that

body was in session. Perhaps you can im-

agine what sort of a body that is. They are

brave chaps, undoubtedly, who can be "con-

servative" during a battle! There were a

good many of that kind of troops at the bat-

tle of Bull Run. "Conservative!"-men

who, if they fought to put down the re-

bellion, now acknowledge by their acts that

they did wrong, or are base enough, if they thought themselves in the right, to desert

the cause of justice in order to display

I think it would be safe to assert that

Seven-eighths of these "Conservatives" were

Congress, by concurrent resolution, has

agreed upon taking a recess from the 27th

inst. to the 3d day of September. It is not deemed entirely safe to "leave the Prosident alone in his giory." He has made a number

of obnoxious appointments, which the Sen-

ate has rejected, and could be only get that

more objectionable, from among the rebels

their copperhead sympathisers, Who are eager

ment, and

who fought against the Govern

made citizens by the special Act of Congress

a mockery of party fealty!

onceal the fact that, while Governor of New

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2d, 1868.

VOL. IV---NO. 32.3

M. RAPLEE.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT.

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BUSINESS NOTICES. BUSINESS NOTICES.

market prices.

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of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT and TREASURE, by COASTERS, from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawalian Group, and rice versa.

H. HACKFELD & CO.
3-1y

History of the Kamehamehas.

TRANSLATED FROM THE HAWRIIAN OF S. M. KAWARAU. Kamehameha I. This King was born at the time of a great

war, which immediately followed the death of Keawe, the King of Hawall. Moku was at that time King of Hilo, Hamakua and part of Puna, while Kalanikuihonuinamoku was King of Maul, and brother of Kekuaipolwanui, the Queen; Alapai Nul, the son of Kauaua, was living with the King of Maui.

When Alapai heard how the Kingdom of

Hawaii had been disposed of, he formed the

design of making war upon those chiefs. He accordingly proceeded to Hawaii, and meetlug the chiefs in battle, he was victorious over them, causing them great loss, and thus Hawaii became one Kingdom under Alapai. He took two chiefs, Kalaniopuu and Kluna, and adopted them as his children, giving them the command of his forces. Keksulike, the same mentioned above as Kalanikuihonninamoku, remained as King of Maul. He was living at Kaupo, engaged in building houses of worship for his gods. His generals, three in number, were stationed with the

soldiers of the King, at Popolwi, Kumunui, and Pohoula. Kekanlike was very fond of war, and be-JEWELER AND ENGRAVER fore long he sailed for Hawaii and made war on Alapai in Kons. The fighting was severe, and there were large bodies of soldiers on both sides. Keknulike destroyed overything growing that he could get hold of throughout Kona. However, he was obliged to retreat before Alapai, and took to his canoes. Proceeding to Kekaha, he mocked the people there, and at Kawaibae he cut down the eocoanut groves. Landing at Kohala, he slaughtered the inhabitants, and seizing their goods, returned back to Maul.

When Alapai heard of these evil doings of the King of Mani, he was moved with pity for the people of Hawaii, and consulted with his chiefs, followers and soldiers, intending to carry the war into Maul. They all advised him to that effect, for he was a noted warrior, and came near being master of the islands, from Hawaii to Oahn. He could have done so if he had desired, but he was a chief that had regard for the families of other chiefs; and besides, he was connected with the Royal families of Maui and Oahu.

Alapai's residence was in Kailua, in Kona It having been decided to go to war with Maui, great preparations were made. All the chiefs and common people went to this war from all parts of Hawaii. Alapai and his generals and his troop's embarked in a large fleet of double and single canoes for the expedition. Landing at Kohala, the camp of the army stretched from Konie to Pauwepa. Embarking again, the King of Hawali landed at Kapakai, Kokolki, near Upolu, and close to the Heiau of Paso, called Mookini, North Kohala,

The second night after arriving at this place, Kekuaipoiwa was taken with the pains of child-birth. This Kekuaipoiwa belonged to Hawaii and is a different person from the one of the same name belonging to Maul. She was a daughter of Kekela and Haac.

The night was very rainy, and there was no suitable place where she could lie-in, and she was compelled to remain under the lanai she was compelled to remain under the lanal of the siceping-house. The chiefs remained awake a long time, waiting for the expected event, but weary with watching and shivering from the cold rain, they at length went to sicep, leaving the immediate attendants of the chiefess. She retired into the house, and lying down by the side with her feet towards the thatch, the child was born. But previous to this, a man came on the outside of the house, opposite the place where the chiefess lay, and crouching down, listened. The moment the child appeared, this man lifted up Of different sizes, new and old, which we will sell at the very WALKER & ALLEN, WALKER & ALLEN, ment the child appeared, this man lifted up the thatch of the house, spread a piece of tapa under the child, and wrapping it up, disappeared with it in his arms. When the chiefs arose in the morning, they were astonished to find that the child had been stolen away. When it was fully daylight, all Kohala was scarched for the child, and some

houses were barned. But the person who stole the child was Nacole, chief of Kohala. His object was to get possession of the person of the young King and so become his guardian, and eventually the King should become attached to him, and be be the favorite.

The child thus stolen away and hidden was the First Kamehameha.

Kumehameha I, was born at Kokoiwi, in the month of February, or early in March perhaps, in the year 1736. His mother was a high chiefess among the families of Hawaii. His father was Keona, the younger brother of Kalaniopun, both children of Kamakai-

It was an ancient custom among the chiefs to bestow a child upon the chief of some other island. Thus it has frequently been said that Kahekili, son of the King of Maul, was the father of Kamehameha, but that arose from the fact that the chiefs of Hawaii and Maui were closely related by blood.

It is said that that was the reason why Kameesamoku and Kamanawa were made to live together; they were tabued twins of Kekaulike, King of Maul, and were to live at Hawaii, for the child of Kahckili, (Kameha-

In a song or mele composed by Keaka the wife of Alapai, King of Hawaii, it is said that Kamehameha was born in the month of Ikuwa:

"In vain were the pains of the chief in Ikuwa." Another mele places the birth in Makalii; The prever is offered to the great powers;

In Makalii was the burning hot day; Then was born the young chief, and there was cry went up."-+

There was rain, thunder and lightning, the night that Kamehameha was born. The month called Ikuwa is noted for rain, thunder and lightning. It corresponds to

the mouth of February and the first part of

\* Makalii, is the collective name of the six sum-per months.—Takks.

On account of the confinement of Kekualpolwa, she did not accompany Alapai, the king, in the war against Maul. About this time, it was ascertained that

Nacole was the person who had carried off the child. It was then decided that Nacole should be its guardian, and Kalaniopuu ap pointed his younger sister Kekunuialeimoku to act as its foster mother. At Halawa, in the interior part of Kohala, was Kamehameha nursed and tended until

he was about five years of age, at which time

Nacole returned the child to Alapai. The latter gave him in charge of Keaka, who thenceforward became his principal nurse. When Kekanlike returned to Maul from his raid on Hawali, wherein he had slaughtered the people of Kohala and despoiled them of their goods, be made his residence at Mokulau, in Kaupo, with his mind, however, strongly fixed on making another descent on Hawaii, with the design this time, of robbing

the people of Waipio and the chiefs and peo-

ple of the district of Hamskus. cock, Hendricks, Field and Johnson were
the most prominent candidates in opposition—the three first named leading through
out the contest. On one ballot, Chase received a complimentary vote from the Caliisrnia delegation, and that was pretity much
the extent of his popularity, although the
attempt was made in the galleries, by prolonged and vociferous applause, to create for
him a forced recognition. The dodge would
not serve. The Chief Justice had but few
friends among the delegates, and even these
were committed to other candidates. Frank
Blair, of Missouri, received the nomination
for Vice President.

Antecedents of the Nominees. But the Almighty interposed what proved to be an obstacle to his going to Hawaii. He was taken very ill with a spasmodic, twitching disease, which the doctors tried in vain to cure. So at Mokulau the succession of the kingdom was settled, by the decision of Kekaulike, the dominion of Maui was con firmed to Kamehameha, because his rank was superior to that of other bigh chiefs. So that both on the side of the chief families of Maui and Hawaii, the Kamehamchas were having confirmed the same by his decision of the succession to his heirs from Kiwalao, Kamehameha II. and III. were descended from these two families of kings. [To be continued.]

### The Chinese Treaty.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the following synopsis of the articles of the treaty negotiated by the Chinese Embassy and Secretary Seward:

It is now understood that the negotiations were concerning additional articles of the treaty of June 18th, 1868, and that those articles were signed on the 4th last, by Wm. H. Seward on the part of the United States, and by Anson Burlingame, Envoy Extraordinary, and Chi Kung and San Chia Kua, Associated High Envoys of the Emperor of China. There are ulne additional articles which have thus been agreed upon, and which are now before the Senate of the United States for ratification.

Article one declares that the Emperor of Article one declares that the Emperor of China, in making concessions to the subjects of Foreign Powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for the purposes of trade, has not relinquished his right of eminent domain overland and waters, and will not permit hostilities or surrender his right of jurisdiction over person or property. right of jurisdiction over person or property

thereon.

Article two stipulates that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions, which may not have been stipulated by treaty, shall be subjected to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner incompatible with treaty stimulations.

cordingly, but not in a manner incompatible with treaty stipulations.

Article three provides that the Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia.

Article four, provides that citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries of

and also a common standard of weight and measures for all countries.

Article eight provides that Chinese subjects shall be admitted to all schools and colleges of the United States without being subject to any religious or political test, and also authorizes citizens of the United States to maintain schools in those places in China where foreigners are permitted to reside.

Article nine sets forth that the United States always disclaiming and disavowing all intervention by one nation in the affairs of another, does disclaim and disavow any intention or right to interfere in the domestic administration of China. [There is evidently something omitted here in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements.] On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this material understanding it is agreed that if the Emperor of China shall at any time, determine to construct such works, and shall apply to the United States or any other Western Fower for facilities to carry out that policy, engineers shall be designated, who shall be paid by the Chinese Government.

The above sketch of the nine articles now

The above sketch of the nine articles now before the Senate is substantially correct. If they are ratified, the United States will vir-tually become the protector of China against they are rathed, the United States will virially become the protector of China against any aggressive demands of the European Powers. Should they consent, China will become neutral ground, under its own officials and laws. Nor can Foreign Powers, as heretofore, enforce civilization at the cancerle routh. non's mouth.

BRAVE LITTLE PARAGUAY.—The Brazilian forces are faring very badly on the Parana.

A heavy bombardment of Humaita, and a relating to those who served out their time combined attack on the rear of that position, A heavy bombardment of Humana, and a combined attack on the rear of that position, undertaken for the purposs of cutting off the communication of the Paraguayans, failed, after a desperate conflict. The allies, as the Brazilian forces are termed, fought desperately; but the comparative handful of Paraguayans were still more desperate in their resistance, and drove off their enemy with great loes. Against Paraguay, a country not so large as Pennsylvania or New York, and of a population of only 1,000,000 Brazil, the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay bring 72,000 soldiers and twenty-four vessels of war, of which ten are iron-clads. The pertinacity and manimity of the poople of Paraguay are without a parallel in the history of the world. In Fort Humalia they have only 2,000 troops. These have, it is said, so undermined the fort that if they are compelled to vacate it by the enemy, they will be enabled to blow it up after leaving it. Even the Paraguayan women are in arms, feshing accinst the invader. It is no longer. will be enabled to blow it up after leaving it. Even the Paraguayan women are in arms, aghting against the invader. It is no longer proper for the civilized world to look idly upon this struggle of the brave little republic against such fearful odds, and under such desporate circumstances. Such a war has been in progress long enough. It would be correct for the great powers to interfere and put a stop to it. Humanity calls for such a step.

An unknown lady has been engaged to sing at a Parisian theatre, she stipulating that she may be allowed to wear a mask, and that no attempt he made to ask who she is, or where she lives. It is surmised that she possesses both rank and fortune.

Hawaiian Gazette BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Is now prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND PANCY PRINTING, .

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

for the spoils. This kind of men, if ap-pointed in vacation, will find it expensive to accept offices, for they will be certain to be rejected when Congress re-assembles.

You will observe by the news that the Fourteenth amendment to the Coustle of the United States has been concurred in by the requisite number of States, and by by the requisite number of States, and by Presidential proclamation has been declared to be part of the organic law of the land. You will also notice that at least seven of the Southern States have re-established their local governments, and have been admitted to representation in Congress. These comprise Arkansas, Alabama, Louisians, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina.

and this had the effect to protract its sittings, The Democratic Platform. in unsuccessful ballotings, for several days. A brief analyses of this document will Henry W. Palmer, of Wisconsin, was chosen show how singularly absurd and meaningless temporary Chairman. Subsequently, (on the it is in some of its features:

6th), Heratio Seymour, of New York, was elected the permanent presiding officer. On the 9th, the same gentleman received the nomination for President of the United

it is in some of its features:

"First—The immediate restoration of all States to their rights in the Union under the constitution of civil government and the American people."

Congress, for two years past, has exerted all its power to bring the Southern States back into the Union, in which nobic object? It has been opposed by every effort and obstacle which the Democratic party and an inimical Chief Magistrate could throw in its way.

"Second—Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens."

A proclamation of amnesty had been issued

franchise in the States by their citizens."

A proclamation of amnesty had been issued by the President before this paragraph was penned.

"Third—The payment of the public debt of the United States as soon as practicable; all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and when the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

The first clause of this section is verbinge Before the Presidential campaign is over, we shall all learn enough of the political biography of the various candidates. The battle of the Republicans will be fought on General Grant's record. The tactics of the

The first clause of this section is verbinge vent Seymour's past history from being

The first clause of this section is verbinge—mere iteration, and on the second, the party is divided in opinion.

The sixth section calls for "economy in the administration of the government;" the old cry of the politicians, who are all the time attempting to put their arms ablow deep into the treasury. It also demands a reduction of the army, which Congress has already made; and the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau—a measure also determined upon by the same body.

## California Affairs.

The Labor Exchange. A report from the Secretary of this Institution, for the month of June, shows that employment was furnished to 1,238 men and

city, demolished buildings, and murdered the unofinding negroes wherever they showed themselves. Instead of ordering out the military, to disperse these atrocious villains with grape and canister, he went among them and addressed them in rose-water phrase, requesting them, as his "friends," to desist from their hellish work and go home. ployment was furnished to 1,238 men and boys. The report says:

"The orders for labor of these classes amounted to 1,670, leaving 436 untilled, owing to the scarcity of salitable persons. In consequence of the very large number of applications for female help, both from the city and country, it was thought expedient to try the experiment of filling this class of orders as far as possible, and 276 females were provided with situations, nearly equally divided between the city and country. The orders amounted to nearly 500, including some from Oregon, Nevada Arizona, and from nearly every section of this State. It is scarcely possible to overestimate the demand for female labor on this coast. Some of the parties requiring it have sont money to pay the travelling expenses of the persons engaged, and have left it to the Secretary to fix the rate of wages. The orders for American, German, English and Scotch women are surprisingly numerous. There are several offers for this class, who can do plain cooking, washing and ironing for small families. Some of the most prominent and responsible clitzens in this State and Nevada being among those who require this class of help.

As a general thing, the Irish female servants have a most unreasonable objection to leave the city. It is probable from this fact that the orders for females of other nationalities have been so numerous.

The experiments with this class of labor have demonstrated the necessity of establishing a female branch at the Exchange." ys. The report says: Gen. Frank Blair was so zealous a Republi-Gen. Frank Blair was so zealous a Republican during the war, that he resigned his seat in Congress to join the army. He commanded one of the divisions under Sherman, in the celebrated march from "Atlanta to the sea." His intense radicalism caused him to quarrel with Mr. Lincoln, because he thought that rentleman too slow, humane and forgiving in his treatment of rebels. He has turned a complete somersault.

Retween Stools. In this ill-assorted selection of candidates, it will be seen that an attempt was made to please both parties; and, as is usually the case under like circumstances, neither is entirely satisfied. The chivalry element of the Democracy have poured out the vials of their

bitterest wrath against Gen. Grant, because

have demonstrated the necessity of establishing a female branch at the Exchange."

Lean only repeat what I said in former communication, that the Labor Exchange is the very best practical mode ever discovered for the encouragement of immigration to Calfornia; and what has proved most singular thus far is, that the demand for laborers—male and female—exceeds the supply. In two months, 3,274 persons were furnished with employment. The Irish girls refuse to go to the country unless the town to which they are sent contains a Catholic church and a priest.

\*\*Small Pox.\*\*

see how he can be elected. The Republicans are at this time immensely in the majority throughout the Union, and so—I feel confident—they will remain. Or, if a man like Seymour can be successful, in the face of all he did to defeat the loyal cause while chief executive officer of the great State of New York, then there is very little sincerity or idelity in the people, who suffered so much and contributed so freely to crush out his political friends during the rebellion. This terrible epidemic has been among us for a couple or three weeks past. As yet, it has been confined chiefly to Petaluma and this city. Our health officer reports about one hundred and fifty deaths from this cause, and the disease is rapidly spreading. At first the patients were taken to the pesttive" Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, held

first the patients were taken to the pesthouse, but as considerable reflectance has
been manifested by the better classes to this
kind of isolation, where the attendance has
been bitterly complained of, the pian has
been adopted of raising yellow flags over the
premises about which the disease exists, as a
signal for those who fear it to avoid.

There is no abatement, but rather an increase of this loathesome epidemic. Vaccination is going on all over the city. It is
dangerous to take an acqualatance by the
arm, or slap him on the shoulder, for fear of
interfering with his "seab." While some
circles of society are fearfully alarmed touching the disease, others care but very little
about it. No panic exists in relation to it.
The physicians understand its treatment very
well, and with all the facilities and necessary
comforts at band to stay its progress, fed
confident that they will entirely master it in
the course of a few weeks.

The Harves

The Harved Is being cut, and everywhere an abundant yield rewards the industry of the farmer. Unless there is a demand for our wheat from abroad, the market will be completely gint-ted, and the prices rulnously low to farmers

Mustering the Forces

relating to those who served out their time in the army, without going through the regular forms of naturalization; that most of them enlisted for the sake of the bounty; that six-sevenths of the number were Irishmen, and that of these, five-sixths and three-fourths belonged to the Church represented by Pio Nono. Generals Franklin and Slocum disgraced themselves by taking part in this body, which had the brazen effrontery to "declare the belief that they (the Republicans), intend, by the use of the army under Grant's suprome control, to cause the electoral voic of some of the States to be cast for himself by force or fraud; and declare the solemn conviction that the free institutions of the country have never been in greater jeopardy than now, and they look to the deliberations of the Democratic party now assembled in Convention with the greatest anxlety, believing that on their action depends the future prosperity of our country."

Recess of Congress.

Congress, by concurrent resolution, has With the exception of some little busz mong the politicians who are mustering their forces for the November election, the city is exceedingly quiet. Mr. Perkins in the city is exceedingly quiet. Mr. Perkins in the
Post Office is displaced by Holland J. Smith.
Mr. Choeseman has been supplanted in the
Sub-Treasury Department by a Mr. Felton,
from Nevada City. Frank Soule has lost his
head to make way for Col. Cocy, in the Internal Revenue Department. Mr. L. Upson has
lost the Surveyor-Generalanty, Sherman Day
being his successor. The question is, "Who
goes nert?" It is supposed that during the
recess of Congress, the President will make
a general clearing out of Federal appointees
on this coast, and all those who are subject
to removal tremble in their boots.

Miscellaneous

A Republican Convention will be held in Sacramento on the 5th, to nominate an Rice toral Ticket. The same delegates, or others chosen to meet with them, will hold District Conventions shortly after, and place Congressional candidates in the field. In the third district, the contest is between Westmore-land, Goodwin, and Hartson; in the second, between Sergent, La Grange, Wheeler, Brockway, Dodley, and McCallum; and in the first, between Pixley, Soule, and Barstow. Primaries for the choice of delegates to the State Couvention was held in this city yesterday. The Pixley men are decidedly shead. toral Ticket. The same delegates, or others